FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 126.

A QUIET MIMD.

When all is done and said,
In the end thus shall you find,
He most of all doth bathe in bliss
Who hath a quiet Mind;
And, clear from worldly cares,
To deem can be content
The sweetest time in all his life
In thinking to be spent.

The body subject is
To fickle Fortune's power,
And to a million of mishaps
Is casual every hour;
And Death in time doth change
It to a clod of clay;
When as the Mind which is divine,
Runs never to decay.

Companion none is like
Unto the Mind alone;
For many have been harm'd by speech
Through thinking, few or none.
Fear oftentimes restraineth words,
But makes not thoughts to cease:
And he speaks best that hath the skill
When for to hold his peace.

Our wealth leaves us at death;
Our kinsmen at the grave;
But virtues of the mind unto
The heavens with us we have
Wherefore for virtue's sake,
I can be well content
The sweetest time in all my life
To deem in thinking spent

Consul E. J. Hale Sails for Europe.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

NEW YORK, June 25, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—A goodly company of ladies and gentlemen boarded the S. S. "City of Richmond" about 2 o'clock today to wish your honored townsman, Mr. Hale "bon voyage" to his new and responsible post of duty as Consul of the United States at Manchester, England.

Mr. Hale was found with his family, consisting of his charming and lovely wife, his aged and distinguished mother, and his four sons, on the promenade deck where they were holding an informal reception. He and his family were the recipients of marked attention from the Captain, his officers and Stewards of the steamer. I heard the captain say to his head Steward in the elegant saloon, "this seat is for the Mr. Hale, and no one is to be seated at this table except his family and those whom he may desire to have at the table with him during the voyage."

This, as all who have crossed the great ocean ferry know, is a distinction which few passengers enjoy, and I refer to it as an evidence of the high esteem in which an officer of the United States is held by the outer world. The general public does not regard a Consulship, as of very great importance but judging from the flattering terms in which Mr. Hale was commended to the great Mill-men of New England (whither he went by advice of Mr. Bayard) on both sides of the Tariff Fence, I should say that Manchester is regarded at Washington as a point of the very highest importance and that North Carolina may be justly proud that one of her sons has been selected for this responsible post.

Three rooms adjoining were assigned to the distinguished party, and upon inspection were found to be just "amid ships," and were the most commodious and comfortable on the ship, supplied with all modern improvements calculated to make them a veritable home for the ten days or so which all who go hence "down to the sea in ships" must pass, ere they set foot on European soil.

One of the long tables in the gorgeous saloon was laden with many beautiful and costly floral tributes from the friends of sundry persons who were about leaving our shores. Many of these bore cards on which were written to Hon. E. J. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hale, Mrs. E J. Hale, &c., &c., some of them being for Mrs. Hale, Sr., whose lamented husband, as all the world knows, had host of friends here as well as in North Carolina.

Many of the passengers sought introduction to our friend, and I doubt not (barring sea-sickness) they will have a delight voyage. Most persons dread the sea, but you soon loose all apprehension as to your safety, and if you can only keep from being sick or get over "the spell" all right, there is no end of pleasure or amusement for those who are inclined to be sociable. The "smoke-room" of the ship is converted in the evening to a genuine exchange. Fashionable gambling is indulged in by almost everybody. I have seen even ministers of the gospel, to say nothing of ministers of State drawn into the vortex and "buy pools" on the "run of the ship," that is, how many miles she will make the next day. Pools are sold on all sorts of ridiculous probabilities, such as what the captain eat for breakfast, or at what exact time he shaved, or the number of the pilot boat whose pilot would take the ship into harbor, &c., &c. A fine library and piano are regarded as indispensible and much time is devoted to reading and music. The fare is most excellent, and "if you ain't sick" you have a fair chance to get even with the owners who charge you about a hundred dollars for the trip.

When Mr. Hale arrives in Manchester he will find Mr. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., (an able and cultivated gentleman) who has been Consul at Manchester for sixteen years. He is said to have amassed a fortune, the unofficial fees of the Consul yielding, what in North Carolina would be, a small fortune every year, This Consulship ranks almost first in political and about third in commercial importance in the Consular service of the United States. Manchester is a great manufacturing city of about seven hundred thousand souls, and it is here among the teeming thousands of operatives that the High Tariff disciples of this country have formed data to bolster up the theory of protection, and it is to this place that Mr. Hale has been sent, not as Mr. Bayard said, in one letter which I read, "as the representative of any theory on the Tariff but as the representative of the United States to get and report the truth."

His selection for this place should be the more gratifying to his neighbors and his State, because it was sought by many men of almost national reputation, and the President wanted a "strong man" to go there. The fact that Mr. Hale was supported by both Senators, by almost every Congressman, and by all the Superior Court Judges of the State stamps him as a man of high rank as a writer and as a man of affairs, and he will doubtless perform the duties of the office to the satisfaction of the Department, prove a credit to his country and add additional lustre to the honored name he bears.

J. H. A.

Letter from Ducktown, Tennessee.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

DUCKTOWN, Tenn., June 18th, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—This town lies in three States: One half in Tennessee and the other half about equally divided between Georgia and North Carolina. And around here are perhaps some of the richest copper mines in the world. The business of the company has been suspended for some time. The situation of the place is beautiful, and to this beauty the mining company have had all its buildings arranged with perfect taste to wed nature with art. The large smelting works are in the centre, and on every side of them the streets lay in a rainbow form, along which runs a narrow guage railroad, which runs to all the mines. The large, magnificent office is the crowning beauty of the place. It is made of white stone, and is such a masterly piece of architectural work that Alchimenes himself would have said it was well done. The place has always been the scene of many lawsuits, on account of its situation. I was told by an old man that once he thought that all the fugitives from justice in North Carolina, Tennesse and Georgia came to Ducktown, so they could go from one State to another with ease.

From Ducktown I went to the old home of Davy Crocket, which is in Jefferson county, and there in a little cove in the mountain was the home where this wonderful man began life in. The only remains of his old house that are left are a stone chimney and the little field now grown up to a forest, and the ancient chestnut with the ivy vine on it which he carried with him from North Carolina and planted, still survive the storms and grows with a freshness and verdure that will live for centuries in memory of the hero of Alamo.

In my last letter, I left the reader on the Nantahala River in Swaine county, North Carolina, so I must tell them something else about this beautiful valley of the noon day sun, as it has been called from time immemorial, on account of its flowing from south to north, and the mountains on each side are so perpendicular that the sun never shines on its valley except at noon-day. On this river is the great Blowing Cave. It is at the foot of the Chevah Mountain, and there is always a strong breath of fresh air coming from it. And when the wind blows from the north there is a stream of water coming from it as large as Cross Creek in Fayetteville, and as soon as the wind ceases the water also stops running. The mouth of the cave is of pure marble of the finest quality, showing a variety colors, such as white, red, blue, and many others. At the mouth of the Cave are two large beech trees, on which are cut some old Spanish letters and characters, but the ravages of time have so defaced them that it is impossible to tell what their meaning is. Tradition says that they were cut by De Soto, and his men, in their eager and unwearied search of gold. But his hopes of finding gold here, were like many other of his life. Scattered by the whirlwinds of disappointment, on his leaving the mountains here, he went as far north as the shore of the Great Lakes, and it was on his return he discovered the king of rivers only on sleep beneath its waters. On passing up the Nantahala River from its mouth, you come to Red Marble Gap, which is the pass-way between the Natahala and Valley River. The gap is so narrow and the mountains so perpendicular, that at many places there are fallen trees cross the road and gap fully 60 feet above your head, as you ride along the road. On reaching the top suddenly, as if by enchantment, the whole scene is changed. Yes; changed from one of rock and awful mountains to one of the most beautiful valleys that the eyes of man have ever gazed upon. The glories of summer have ever been a theme of song and story, but never did I realize its beauty until I gazed from the top of Red Marble Gap upon Valley River. Its rich, broad, cultivated fields of living green, its beautiful farm-houses—some so magnificent that they would do for a Prince to live in. The beautiful flower gardens with all their blushing flowers in full bloom seemed to tell me that sinful man was almost too vile a creature to inhabit this paradise of earth.

On the last Sunday in May, I went with a party of young ladies and gentlemen to a pic-nic on the Great Cheowah Bald, which is in Graham county. We left Tulula Farm at 8 o'clock, and commenced to climb the mountains, which took us several hours. On the side of the mountain is the beaviest forest of timber I ever saw, of chestnut, birch and oak, but as you near the top the trees become scrubbier and scubbier; some look like they have been growing for centuries, and are not much higher than ones head, until at last the climate is so cold they refuse to grow at all; and then we are on the Bald. Near the top then there are quantities of beautiful wild flowers: The lily, pink, violet, daisy, ivy and buttercup; the whole air seemed fragrant with the perfume of flowers. It was certainly grand to see the contrast the of the trees near the top on the last day of May. They had just commenced budding, while below, you could see the trees where the leaves had been full grown for more than a month.

I have been to the Great Appalachian Ranges, from where the eastern crags of the Blue Ridge look down upon the level fields of the east, across the Balsam, Cowees, Nantahala, and the Smoky Mountains, to where the western heights of the grand old Alleghanies look down into the chamber of the sutting sun, and I have never seen anything to be compared in perfect grandure to the scene I beheld from the top of Cheowah Bald.

From the signal office on the Bald, with the aid of our glass, we could see east of us for over one hundred and sixty miles, the top of Mount Mitchel, as it rises up to kiss high heaven above all its other brethren of the Blue Ridge. South of us we could see the beautiful Nantahalas as they rise like the Pyramids of Egypt—not as monuments of ancient fame, but of God's eternal greatness. West of us we could see the dim outlines of the great smoky range, but as they are always so smoky it is impossible to get a good view of them. Our merry party was soon seated upon the green grass to partake of lunch, when alas!

Time to all brings many a sorrow,
Cares that we cannot foresee,

for one of our young men was resting upon the top of a fallen tree, when it suddenly broke, rolling him backward for about twenty feet, until he was landed in the midst of our dinner and dinner party, quite spoiling our lunch and baskets. But we were all glad he was not landed into the awful chasm hundreds of feet below. While we were on the Bald there came up a thunder-shower, and we all expected to get wet, but no, the clouds did not reach us; far below us lay the cloud, and we could see it raining and lightning and hear it thundering with such a tremendous roar that the ground on which we stood seemed to quake, while around us the sun shone with all its brightness, casting upon the cloud and falling rain hues more brilliancy than I can find words do decribe.

As we retraced our steps and began to descend the mountains, I could not help feeling satisfied with my day's visit. But in my heart, oh! how I wished to be an artist, that I might paint these beautiful scenes which every day surround me, to carry them back with me to my eastern home among the whispering pines, to look upon them and to bring to mind those happy hours I have spent among them, around which some of the sweetest memories of my life will ever cluster.

J. N. G.

What Bladen Thinks of Fayetteville.

We are permitted to copy the following extract from a private letter from a gentleman in Bladen. He is one of those who fought well, lives well, and writes easily. He promises when opportunity offers to give the readers of the OBSERVER a letter now and then. In speaking of our town he says:

"My whole heart is and always will be with Fayetteville. When she weeps I weep, and when she rejoices I rejoice. Her hospitable doors have been open to me as well as her purse strings, and dearer than all I have stood in many a deadly breach with her chivalrous sons. I never knew one to flash. The railroads converging, there will fill her lap with ducats, because she has the nerve, energy and enterprise, to make them available. In the days of her peril and gloom, when she stepped down and out of her existence as a corporation, and our friends called her "McKethan's Cross Roads," she uttered no cry of distress, but stood like a Roman sentinel till her relief should come. She is now a Railroad Cross Roads, and Charlotte and Greensboro, and Goldsboro—yes, and even Wilmington had better look to their oars and corks. The glare of her splendor will reach even to old Bladen—the mother of counties—who to-day is looking to the plow to thrive. We can sell you corn, and cotton, and rice, and chufas, and potatoes, and fat lightwood—and if the Sampsonians won't get mad with us—huckle-berries blue and black."

THE BIRD LAW.—For the benefit of the people who cage young mocking birds and as a slight reminder to the boys who have a fondness for partridge eggs, we publish the following clauses from the code of North Carolina.

Section 2834.—No person shall kill or shoot, trap or net any partridge, quails, doves, robins, larks, mocking-birds or wild turkeys, between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of October in each year; and the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding ten dollars for each offense.

Section 2836.—No person shall at any time take or destroy the eggs of partridges or quails; and any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days.—*Exchange.*

LUCKY EDITORS.—The Tarboro *Southerner* says: "Every Faber-pusher—and everybody else ought to—rejoice that the noble band of patriots, North Carolina editors, are obtaining some recognition from the party whose success is due mainly to their faithful, well-directed work. Sam Ashe, the pure, scholarly, genial gentleman, editor of the Raleigh *News-Observer*, is Postmaster at Raleigh. Bro. Shotwell, the bold, gallant, able editor of the *Farmer and Mechanic*, is State Librarian. E. J. Hale, the intelligent editor of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, is Consul to Manchester, England, and the spicy Hussey, of the Greensboro *Patriot*, is Chief of Division in the Third Auditors' Office United States Treasury. All good men and true.

The Indian question has become an intricate and alarming one, and Secretary Lamar, who is making a profound study of the subject, may find it food for reflection and matter of statecraft for his entire term of office.

The State Guard—The Encampment.

From General Order No. 3, issued by Adjutant-General Jones, we make the following extracts:

The First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, North Carolina State Guard, are ordered to appear, in heavy marching order, at Camp Scales near Asheville, on the 22nd day of July, proximo.

Companies will appear with at least 24 enlisted men, and one commissioned officer.

The State will furnish tents, lights, fuel, water, medicine, accomodations for the sick, horses for officers; the troops must furnish their own rations.

Strict discipline will be enforced to carry out the object of the encampment, the improvement of the State Guard.

Instruction and exercises will be mainly directed to Camp Duties, Guard Duty, Skirmish Drill, School of the Battalion, and some Evolutions of the brigade; and also to such ceremonies as Guard Mounting, Inspection, Reviews and dress Parades, by both Batallion and Brigade:

Close attention will be paid to details, the success of the encampment depending largely upon the conduct and disposition of the men.

During the encampment, stands of colors will be presented to each regiment, with appropriate ceremonies; a competative batallion drill will be held, and the command will be reviewed by the Governor staff.

Adjutant General Drum, of the U. S. Army, and staff, has been invited by Gen. Jones, with the consent of Gov. Scales, to visit the encampment of the N. C. State Guard, to be held here in July.

Gen. Drum is one of the most pronounced friends of the State Guard, and has done more than any other man in bringing about cordial relations between the army and the militia. It is understood that he proposes to establish an Officers' Home upon a plan similar to the Soldiers' Home at Washington, and that he has been favorably impressed with Western North Carolina, and particularly the French Broad Valley, as a suitable place for the location of such an institution. We hope that he will accept the invitation of Gen. Jones, and that all citizens, will aid in contributing to his pleasure while here.—*Asheville Citizen.*

HOW A DARKEY SAVED A TRAIN.—Between Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., in the storm Friday night the cars were well filled with passengers and the train was rumbling along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, when the engineer saw a light swaying to and fro on the track a short distance ahead of him. To reverse his lever and apply the air brakes was the work of a moment, and the train came to a halt with such suddenness as to throw the passengers forward in their seats. The train had been signaled down by a colored man. With light in hand he had stood on the track waiting the coming of the train, while at his back, about fifty yards distant, was a great gap in the track where the flood had swept away embankment, rails and crossties. But for the faithful work of the colored man, the train would undoubtedly have plunged into this chasm and the loss of life would have been great. The passengers, alarmed at the sudden stoppage, went forward to ascertain the cause, and when they heard the colored man relate his story, they went forward a few paces and viewed the washout that had threatened them. The colored man was loaded down with thanks by the passengers, and Capt. Clarkson also essayed to thank him. The conductor made quite a little speech, telling the faithful darkey of the great wreck that had been averted and of the lives he had saved, and the darkey listened attentively, but when at length he replied, all the romance of the instance was spoiled. As the conductor ceased thanking him, the darkey explained: "Dat's all so, but de fac' is I was afeard that thar train would tumble down on my 'tater patch an' rip and tar it up. 'Taters is skaise dis year, anyhow." —*Charlotte Observer.*

A HORRIBLE DEATH BY BLOOD POISONING.—Mr. W. G. Graham, brother of Messrs. R. G. and W. C. Graham, of this county, died at his home near Fort Mill, S. C., last Thursday, of blood poisoning, after suffering great agony. The manner in which Mr. Graham fell a victim to this dreaded disease was very peculiar. He had a small boil or pimple on his upper lip, and had occasion one day, about a week previous to his death, to handle a still-born calf. He got his hands full of blood, and the pimple on his lip beginning to itch, he scratched it with one of his fingers, thus communicating blood from the dead calf to the pimple on his lip. About two days thereafter Mr. Graham was seized with a severe pain in his lip, followed by inflamation and swelling. Medical aid being summoned, it was pronounced a case of blood poisoning and was treated accordingly. The disease baffled medical skill, and despite all efforts the pain and the swelling continued to increase and finally resulted in death. At the time of his death, Mr. Graham's face was so badly swollen and disfigured that he was almost unrecognizable. He died on the third day after taking to his bed.—*Charlotte Observer.*

That a new era has opened in Nation affairs is seen everywhere. The Republican Senate succeeded in passing a subsidy bill of $400,000 in favor of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Mr. Vilas has been looking into the subject, and he finds that the present rates paid for the malis are ample. As the act of Congress is not mandatory, but merely gives him permission to spend the money, the P. M. General will, with the approval of the President, expend not one cent of the appropriation. This will save the tax payers the sum of $400,000. This is only one instance.

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices of
MILLINERY, NOTIONS,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
For Cash For 30 Days.
WE WILL GIVE SPECIAL BARGAINS AT
Wholesale or Retail
FOR SPOT CASH TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.
Call Early.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

We Can't Play Base Ball
Worth a Cent,
But we can sell you a jar of the finest OYSTERS, and will guarantee that they will satisfy the appetite of an epicure. For further information call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Smokers
Can supply themselves with Cigars and Cigarettes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Pipes, &c., at
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Don't Forget,
You young men and married men, that A. S. Huske & Co's is the place to get Fancy Candies.

Young Men
Who may be contemplating matrimony, we take pleasure in this information gratis: Family Groceries are very Cheap and delivered Free.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Builders
Can supply themselves with Hardware at lowest prices. Give us a trial.
A. S. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

Fishing
And Pic-nic parties will do well to call on us.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Tobacco.
Smoking and Chewing at
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE
NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.
Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25.00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.
We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.
We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.
Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.
McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
At No. 47 Person St.,
YOU WILL
Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,
HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour, Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.
Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.
R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

Fruit Jars,
Ice-Cream Freezers,
IMPROVED FLY-FANS,
WIRE DISHCOVERS,
Feather Dusters, Tin Sets, Summer-Queen Oil-Stoves, Window-Shades, Wall-Papers, Gilt-Edge French China Tea-Sets—44 Pieces $8.
FAYETTEVILLE CROCKERY STORE.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 25, 1885. 124 3t

H. R. HORNE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Nearly Opposite Fayetteville Hotel,
CALLS ATTENTION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Druggists' Sundries, &c.
Quality and prices guaranteed.
Ready Mixed Paints
a specialty. He offers a choice selection of fine Toilet articles, such as
Brushes,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
and Sponges,
at low prices.
May 14, 1885. 118 tf

HOME SCHOOL,
For Young Ladies & Children.
SIXTH TERM WILL BEGIN AUGUST 5th, 1885.
Board per term of twenty weeks $50.00
Tuition in English from $6.00 to 12.00
Music, piano, organ, private vocal lessons each 15.00
Languages, Drawing and Painting at moderate charge. Classes in Singing, Sewing and Rudimental Drawing without extra charge.
For further particulars, references, etc., apply to Mrs. FANNIE MORROW, or Miss M. B. MORROW,
Statesville, N. C.
July 2, 1885. 125-2m

SUMMER RESORT
FOR
INVALIDS
AND
PLEASURE SEEKERS!
COME OUT FROM THE REGIONS OF
MALARIA and be INVIGORATED
and rejuvenated by the inhalation of the
Pure Mountain Breezes
and the health restoring
Waters of Glen Alpine,
surrounded by the most *Picturesque and Magnificent Scenery* in the Southern States.
For terms, etc., address
WALTON, SMITH & WALTON,
Proprietors.
June 11th, 1885. 122-3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.
To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, June 22d,* 1885.
TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:45 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.
TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.
W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 14th, 1885—182d Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5,000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	500	4,500
9	do	250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La
June 18, 1885. 123-4t

Fresh Garden Seeds.
I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of
Fresh Garden Seeds,
o which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.
H. R. HORNE.
Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

A. MOORE.
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR upon the estate of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr., all persons having claims on said estate are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before July 2d, 1886.
W. H. TOMLINSON,
Ex. of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr.
July 2, 1885. 125-6t

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 9, 1885.

THE COTTON CROP—ITS EFFECT.

Notwithstanding the fear of war and the urgent efforts of the press to prevent the planting of an over-abundant crop of cotton, the indications are that the yield of the present growing crop will be between 8,000,000 and 8,500,000 bales. It is of course, rather early to form any accurate calculation, but the greater acreage planted, the advanced state of the plant, and its present healthy condition, indicate a larger yield than ever. We are told that the cost of production is less than usual, but although many base on this their hopes of a return to brighter days, we can see no reason to raise the expectations of our people to any great change in the business outlook. It is true that the stock of cotton on hand is rather less than usual, but the prospect of this unprecedented large crop has *now* a tendency to keep down prices, and the trade in cotton goods is in a depressed condition. If cotton is the grand motor or king of trade, then the trade of the country, if confined to its present limits, will not be greatly stimulated by this tremendous crop.

A good crop year means prosperity, but when it is confined to one article it means over-production, which naturally causes a depressed condition of things. Already the mills in every part of our country are stopping or running on half time, and a cry for relief is heard from Georgia and Tennessee asking a *pooling of interests* and a convention of mill men is to be called that ways and means of relief may be provided. The circular issued by them says:

"We would suggest that all mills in the Southern States, especially those running on brown goods and yarns, pool their interests, and as there are too many goods manufactured for the demand, let the Board of Managers of the pool order as many mills as they may deem best closed—such mills as may close to participate in any profits the other mills running may make, in proportion to the number of spindles and looms they may contain. Should such a move be made, confidence in the dry goods and yarn trade would at once be restored, and within a short time we feel satisfied consumption would overtake production, and cotton mill owners would be as prosperous as the bagging mill owners are to-day. Until this is done, cotton mill property will be of little value.

We would further suggest that the pool have one agent only in each city to sell goods, so that there may not be so much competition. All favoring the above plan will please communicate with Pioneer Mills, Memphis, Tenn., or any of the other signers, so that we may agree upon some point for a convention, to be held at an early date, and some definite action taken. We think this move is of great importance, and trust all the mills in the South will see it in the same light that we do and render every assistance in their power to bring about such a result."

This surely is not encouraging.

North Carolina, we think in a measure, will be in better condition than most of the Southern States. Her corn crops for the past two or three years has been steadily increasing, and is now much larger and in better condition than in previous years; besides tobacco is fast becoming one of her chief products, thus diversifying her interests so as not to be dependent upon a single crop. We find upon inquiry that the shipments of corn to this place for the past year or so have been comparatively small as compared with former years, and consequently our people are not entirely dependent upon the sale of their cotton to buy the necessaries of life, but while North Carolina may be in better condition, and may increase her trade and wealth, the general outlook, unless Congress takes steps to modify the present tariff, is not encouraging.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina took place in Raleigh on Tuesday, 30th ult., and concluded its labors on the following day. Six out of the seven professorships were filled. We publish elsewhere a list with sketch of them, prepared, we suppose, by President Battle. We understand that the selections are good, but that denominational prejudices had to be overcome, and just at this time were exerting much injury to the institution. As a State institution the rights of all should be acknowleged when possible. No particular sect should rule or exercise undue weight or power. Having now shown a disposition to reconcile matters, we hope we shall hear nothing to the prejudice or detriment of our loved institution, which has been such an honor to the State for nearly a century.

Our local trustees, Judge Buxton and Col. Broadfoot, while evidently disappointed at having failed to secure the election of either Dr. Shepherd or Mr. Graham, speak in the highest terms of the professors elected. They say that each and all were well supported by testimonials as to character, capacity and fitness from those best qualified to speak for them, and of them.

They also say that they feel that in the selections, although entitled to careful consideration, undue weight was given to the preferences of President Battle and those immediately around him. They, however, submit to the inevitable, and express the belief that when the roll of the friends of the University is called, the *Macs* will, as in all times, still respond, ready and anxious to say a word and do an act in her behalf.

Col. J. M. Leach, Jr., one of the Governor's aides, has been invited by the Adjutant General to address the troops during the encampment. His subject will be "The Importance of the State Guard as an organization." Col. Leach is one of the finest orators in the State and the address will be a good one.—*Asheville Citizen.*

RATHER UNUSUAL.—Senator A. W. Graham, of Orange, lately appointed Auditor of Accounts in the Treasury Department at Washington, has declined the appointment. The office sought him, not he the office.

Our New Professors.

WHO THEY ARE, AND WHERE FROM.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Hume, Jr., who is chosen to fill the chair of English literature, is a native of Virginia, and is about forty-five years of age. He was graduated at the University of Virginia, with the degree of A M. He has for ten years been president of Norfolk Female College, and for fifteen years has devoted himself to the close study of scientific English. He has given particular attention to Anglo Saxon and the developement of English. He is distinguished for his extraordinary power of inspiring students with enthusiasm in the acquisition of knowledge. He is a prominent member of the Shakespeare club, of Norfolk. He is certified to by such men as Dr. Broadus, Prof. Noah K. Davis, Prof. T. S. Garrett, Prof. Troy, of Harvard, Dr. Thomas E. Skinner, Dr. T. H. Pritchard, Congressman Goode, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, as a learned scholar of great common sense, and a successful teacher. In religion he is a Baptist.

Prof. Nelson B. Henry, who is to fill the chair of Science and Art of teaching is a native of Missouri, a professor in the normal college. His age is about 40. He graduated at the State normal college of Missouri. He has been for four years professor of the English language and literature, and also of methods of teaching and school management, for four years. He has passed through all the grades of a teacher, from principal of public county school, city graded school, to his present prominent position. He has conducted normal institutes with great ability, and is now president of the State teachers' association. The trustees ascertained by letters written by eminent men in Missouri that he is a man of rare ability, breadth, energy and popular manner. He is associate editor of the *Missouri School Journal*, whose editor-in-chief warmly endorses him. He is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

Prof. Walter D. Toy, of Norfolk, Va., who is to fill the chair of modern languages, is a brother of Dr. Crawford H. Toy, the distinguished oriental scholar, of Harvard University. His age is about 29, and he graduated with the degree of A. M. at the University of Virginia, being considered one of the finest scholars ever graduated at that institution. He is distinguished for his knowledge of German, French, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Sanscrit. He has taught with eminent success for several years. He is a Baptist in religion, and his references are of the highest order. He has for three years past been in Germany and is now in Paris.

Mr. William B. Phillips, of Wilmington, N. C., elected to the chair of agricultural chemistry and mining, graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1877, with high honors. In 1883 he obtained the degree of Ph. D., being the first to win that degree, taking as his studies, geology, mineralogy and chemistry. He served for several years as first assistant in the State chemical labatory under Drs. Ledoux and Dabney, and acted for one year as State geologist. For three years past he has been chemist in chief to the Navassa Guano company, at Wilmington N. C. He took a course of metallurgy at the U. S. assay office, New York. He taught chemistry at the University normal school for several years and is a clear and forcible lecturer. He is a son of Rev. Dr. Charles Phillips. His energy and zeal in his calling have given him a high reputation among scientific men. He has in the service of the State board of agricultural repeatedly made examinations of the phosphate deposits and mines in North Carolina. He is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Jas. Lee Love, of Gastonia, N. C., receives the assistant professorship of pure mathematics. He is about 24, and was prepared for the University at King's Mountain by Capt. Bell. He is one of the finest mathematicians graduated from the university since its re-opening in 1875. After graduating in the school of mathematics, he took a year's course at Johns Hopkins University under Prof. Story, Prof. Franklin and others. He taught for one year at the University with great acceptability. In the matter of religion he is a Presbyterian and is highly recomended by his instructors, Prof. Graves among them, and other distinguished men,

Prof. George F. Atkinson, now at Cornell University, New York, pursuing special studies in zoology and botany, is the choice for the asistant professorship in natural history. He is about 27 years of age, and graduated at Cornell. For two years he taught in a college in Alabama. He is strongly endorsed by Dr. Andrew D. White, president of Cornell University, Prof. Burt Wilder and others, as having attained remarkable distinction in his specialties.

The Freedom (?) of the Press.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 29, '85.

MR. EDITOR:—One of the boasted *palladia* of the liberties of this country is the freedom of the press. Does not this freedom sometimes unworthily expand itself into dangerous and unbridled *license?* Cheap heroes are manufactured as if by magic in newspaper paragraphs, and villains of the deepest dye assume their hideous proportions under the pen of vituperation. Biography is too often only fulsome adulation, and criticism the foulest abuse.

But, passing over the field of journalism in times of great party excitement when the political leader is exalted to the height of a demigod and the political opponent consigned to the depths of obloquy. The attentive reader is pained to note in the press of the day a disposition to go beyond its province in the treatment of crime as developed in criminal trials.

The recent case of Cluverius, for the murder of Lillian Madison, at Richmond, Va., will illustrate my point. It is not a question here of his guilt or innocence. A jury trial has adjudged him guilty and a judge upon the bench has condemned him to death—although there are many reflective people who doubt the guilt of Cluverius, and contend that important links are wanting to complete the chain in this remarkable case of circumstantial evidence But the jury which would have dared to pronounce his innocence might well have cause to fear the execrations and violence of the mob outside the walls of the court-room. Men were filled with horror at this revolting and unnatural murder, and outraged public sentiment demanded retribution for the crime. Generous as may have been the source and motive of this intense feeling, it prejudged the accused, and no influence was more potent in this direction than that of the newspapers of the country.

It is a significant fact that in capital cases one of the leading and important questions put by counsel to the jurors is, "Have you read the comments of the newspapers on this case?" and his answer in the affirmative generally disqualifies him for the jury box. I honor the American press as the unflinching supporter of the law, the conservator of public morals, and a powerful agent in the suppression of lawlessness; but jou nalistic enterprise should not overstep the bounds of prudence and justice, nor should the zeal and industry of the reporter be permitted to forestall the solemn verdict of twelve sworn men.

In a word, too many newspapers, impelled by strong feeling, in cases like the one above cited, are led in advance into comments and strictures which are justifiable only *after* the result of a jury trial, and the golden rule is forgotten: that every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. M.

Normal School.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—The exercises of the State (colored) Normal School which has just ended at the close of the scholastic year, were very creditable to teachers and scholars. The attainments of these young colored people in the higher branches of education is something remarkable. That while their white fellow citizens are throwing aside as useless in the practical work of life, Latin, Physics, Astronomy and the higher mathematics, they, the colored, are quietly but surely aiming higher and higher every year in their determination to grasp all within their reach, presents subject for thought. Any one who listened to the essays, recitations and declamations must have been struck with the great advance of thought, at least, that has taken place among them. The improvement in elocution from year to year is decided—the advance in the whole school in all its branches more than creditable, and underlying all this, the moral tone which seems to be the understratum and foundation of all their writings must impress itself upon every one; of one thing we feel sure that it would stimulate our people very much towards the education of their own children if they would only go once to this normal school and see what it is doing for the colored people and for the town; for much of the good order and obedience to law with which we as a community are blessed, is the result of the teaching here received. We notice a decided improvement in the selection of subjects for declamation as well as the broader views taken by the essayists, and we think that altogether the school is an element for good in our midst. D.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.—For the first time in several years we paid a hurried visit, a few days ago, to the Penitentiary at Raleigh. We were especially struck with the neatness and cleanliness all over the building, and the perfect system that pervaded every department. While the convicts are kept at hard labor and busily employed, yet they are well cared for and are humanely treated. As is well known, a large majority of the convicts are employed in different parts of the State building railroads, draining swamps, &c., so that there are not very many usually confined in the Penitentiary itself. The number now is 265. Of these 62 are white men, 7 white women, 180 colored men and 16 colored women. All the women are employed in the laundry and sewing room, and do all the washing and make all the clothing for the other convicts. Among them we noticed some real respectable looking white women. In the shoe shop are about 40 men, most of them the longest-term prisoners, and they make about 200 pairs of shoes a day. They use the most improved machinery and do good work. There are about 400 cells ready for use, each intended to hold one person. They are very securely fitted up, and though small are well ventilated and lighted up. The hospital wards reflect much credit upon their management, and we venture the assertion that a sick convict has better attention than one-half of the citizens of the State when they are sick. Most of the inmates in the hospital are broken down convicts sent back to the penitentiary from the railroads, and many of them too late for any chance of recovery. The building and grounds are conveniently supplied with an abundance of pure water. Only one wing of the penitentiary has been completed, but work is now rapidly progressing on the other and when completed ours will be one of the handsomest, most commodious and conveniently arranged penitentiaries in the United States.—*Pittsboro Record.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE STOCK LAW.—The *Piedmont Press* says: "Those who prefer sheep husbandry to dog raising will do well to insist that hereafter, when an act is passed by the General Assembly establishing the stock law in any county or district, the dog shall be enumerated among the animals that may not go at large away from the owner's premises. If this was done, the poor man would still retain the privilege of keeping a watch-dog to bay the moon, eat up the provisions that his own children need, or bite any of the children of his neighbors, who might imprudently venture to invade his premises. Trial by jury, the *habeas corpus* writ, the right to vote and to keep a dog, are the great muniments of the Anglo-Saxon liberty.

THE AFGHANS AND RUSSIANS.—*St. Petersburg July* 6.—Advices from the Russian front on Murghab state that the Afghans are massing troops on the frontier. This movement leads the Russians to believe it is the intention of the Ameer to attack the Russian forces in order to revenge the defeat of his troops in the battle of Penjdeh. The same advices say that the Sariks are also excited at the movements of the Afghan troops. It seems likely that these movements will end in Russian interference should the Afghans go to the length of justifying the Russians as regarding their actions as an insolent challenge.

LONDON, JULY 6.—In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury said he would continue the policy adopted by Gladstone in regard to the convention with Russia, for the settlement of the frontier question.

The Posibilities of the Cotton Crop.

A few weeks ago we gave some speculations regarding the possible yield of cotton, based on the June report of the Agricultural Department which says: "The total area exceeds 18,000,000 acres. The plant is healthy, the growth nearly average, and the stand good. The general average is higher than the three preceeding years in June." Commenting on these facts, we said: "Should these conditions be continued until the crop is gathered, the yield would be enormous. The general average is said to be higher than in June 1882, 1883 and 1884. Now, the acreage in 1882 was 16,276,000, and the crop 6,949,756 bales, or an average of 0.42⅝ per cent. of a bale per acre for the whole South. The acreage for this year, however is over 18,000,000 acres, or 1,800,000 acres greater than in 1882. Should the final yield per acre be as good as in 1882—and the present condition, be it remembered, is better than in June of that year—the cotton crop of 1885 would be about 7,670,000 bales, or over 700,000 bales more than the largest crop that has yet been produced, If the yield should average 0.45½ per cent. of a bale an acre, as in 1880, the total crop would be nearly 8,200,000 bales; while if it should only reach the general average of the last 15 years—0.39 2-15 per cent, of a bale—the crop would still be a little over 7,000,000 bales."

Since the above was published, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in its review of the cotton prospects, puts the area planted at 18,710,000 acres. Basing our calculations on this acreage, and using the same average of yields as already given, the possible yield of the crop will considerably exceed our previous figures. Should the average yield per acre be as large as in 1882, the total crop would be a little over 7,970,000 bales, or say in round numbers 8,000,000 bales. If the yield should average 0.45½ per cent. of a bale an acre, as in 1880, the total would be 8,500,000 bales, or about 1,600,000 bales more than the largest crop ever before produced.

That the yield will reach these enormous figures, we do not, of course, mean to even predict, for there are many dangers that the crop must yet encounter. Accepting, however, the Chronicle's estimate of 18,710,000 acres as the area in cotton, the present condition of the crop shows that we are face to face with the *possibilty* of a yield anywhere from 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 bales.—*Manufacturer's Record.*

Murder at Hasty.

[Special to the Observer.]

HASTY, N. C., July 4, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The excursion train had just passed this point this evening when the cry Grant is killed, brought a circle of citizens around the prostrate form of Grant McLaurin, a colored section hand in the employ of the C. F. & Y. V. railway. Your correspondent found the murdered man with a small hole in his breast a little to the right of the centre, where a number 32 had done the work of death. A crowd of five negroes had assembled privately with a flask of whisky as the centre of attraction; a few words passed, the favorite concealed deadly weapon was drawn, a man in the prime of life was hurried into eternity, and a soul appeared at the bar on high. The murderer, Reubin Jones, a native of Cumberland county, N. C., fled and is now at large. He is about five feet eight or ten inches high, heavy set, weighs 160 or 175 pounds, color very dark brown; aged about twenty-five years; has a sly repulsive countenance, small-side whiskers high upon face, scar on forehead and on left ear. A reward is offered for the arrest of the murderer by the murdered man's relatives.

Respectfully. H.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—THREE PERSONS KILLED IN CHATHAM COUNTY.—News was received here this morning of the murder of an aged couple—Ned Finch and sister—respectively 75 and 80 years of age, and a colored boy who slept in the house, on Sunday night last. The deceased persons lived about eight miles from Moncure and one mile from the place where Mrs. Gunter and two other persons were murdered last year. The murderous blows appear to have been inflicted with an axe and their throats were afterwards cut with some sharp instrument. Several hundred dollars was taken from the house and robbery was the motive that induced the crime. The whole neighborhood was aroused and hunted all yesterday for the perpetrators of this triple homicide. They found Jerry Finch, a former slave of the murdered man, at home washing blood off his clothes. He was taken into custody and will be held until further information can be had.—*Evening Visitor.*

MONCURE, JULY 6, 10 P. M.—The two negroes who were arrested are both in jail. Suspicion points to three other negroes and the greatest efforts are being made to effect their capture. There will be a preliminary trial to-morrow.

J. F. WOMBLE.

Drying Fruit.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

JULY 4th, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The following selected item may be of interest to you:

"To have a nice quality of dried fruit, select firm, fine, ripe specimens, wipe clean, pare and cut with silver knives as steel turns them black on the edges, and hurry them into the sun as fast as they can be prepared.

The cheapest and best way of drying fruit is to lay it on lengths of cheese-cloth, suspended in a frame out of doors in full sun, with mosquito netting over it to keep off shreds and insects. This allows the air to reach both sides of the fruit at once, and when you want to turn it, the whole can be swung over on another cloth, leaving the first ready for a new batch. Peaches should not be pared, for the richest flavor is lost with the skin. They should have the fur removed by dipping baskets of them a momert into weak, boiling lye of wood ashes or potash, and wiping with coarse towels." J. S. B.

Col. Yarborough enters upon his duties as Collector to-day.

Gen. Grant's life is ebbing away slowly but surely.

In Memoriam.

On the peaceful Sabbath morning of June 28th the gentle spirit of Margaret Johnson took its flight. She was attending the White Oak Academy in Bladen County, and all that loving hearts and kind hands, as well as medical skill, could do to avert the fell destroyer was of no avail.

The infirm step, the palsied hand, the furrowed brow, the sunken cheek all betoken the evening twilight—they are but the shadows to the night of death. But the blooming cheek, the sparkling eye, the deep heaving breast of youth tell of life in the field of human existence. Yet "in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." The reaper, Death, strikes the young as well as the aged, and when the lovely Maggie sank to rest. the shock came like the thunderstorm to the mariner who scans the horizon without a cloud.

Fondly beloved by schoolmates, teachers and a large circle of acquaintances, many hearts are filled with sorrow and many heads are bowed with grief. The festive day, the banquet hall, and even the marriage bell of white roses, are often changed to the habiliments of mourning. In the heyday of youth, amid the gayest scenes of life, we are prone to die.

We bow to the mysterious hand that smites. What we know not now we shall know hereafter. But why, O Death, didst thou claim so soon a flower so fresh and fair? To the eternal realms her gentle spirit has been borne. Nearer thy God—rest in peace. Now that she has passed the dark river, would we call her back if we could? A tree bearing good fruit, she walked in the paths of christian simplicity and abiding faith. Around the great White Throne she awaits our coming. May we be also ready. Earth to earth, dust to dust. The dew upon her grave will melt before the morning sun, and the rainstorm will patter upon its encrusted bosom. It will not disturb her repose. She has "a crown upon her forehead, a harp within her hand." Aged seventeen years, upon the verge of womanhood, with a future bright with happy expectancy, we shall miss thee. Farewell—perhaps a short farewell. May we meet upon that beautiful shore!

T. D. L.

General Items.

Ex-President Davis is in his 78th year.

Ice in Wythe and snow in Tazewell counties, Va., July 1st.

Cholera is increasing in Spain. The death rate has caused a panic. Business has become paralyzed.

Judge Foraker has opened his canvass in Ohio. He has put on his war paint and his flag is the "bloody shirt."

L. C. Q. Lamar, Jr., recently appointed private secretary by his father, was a drummer for a Northern boot and shoe house.

Richmond, Va., Baptist College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Rev. Charles E. Taylor, President of Wake Forest College.

Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, has proved himself a foe and terror to *rings* and corruption, and daily grows in popularity with all good men.

Eighteen or more horse thieves have been hanged in Texas recently, and the latest reports are that they are hunting others with blood hounds.

W. W. Pearsall, who was tried for murder in Wayne and acquitted upon the plea of insanity, has been pronounced sane by Dr. Grissom, and has been discharged.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee has written a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, in which he tells him that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, of Virginia.

The Republicans are determined to recover Ohio next Fall. United States Senatorship is at stake, and Sherman wishes it; it will make his nomination for the Presidency more sure.

Mr. Burchard. the Director of the Mint, at New Orleans, was removed, not because he was a Republican, or an offensive partisan, but because he did not possess the scientific knowledge and was not a skilled metallurgist.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer has been appointed United States District Attorney for New York, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Marshal. Dorsheimer's appointment is credited to Tammany. McMahon's to the County Democracy.

Secretary Endicott has discovered a clerk in the War Department who was appointed by Jeff Davis when he was Secretary of War. This will confirm the New York *Tribune* in its belief that the rebellion is not over yet.

The Washington correspondent of the *News and Observer* says: "The impression is that Marshal Hill and District Attorney Robinson will be allowed to finish out their terms, which will soon expire, and that Messrs. V. V. Richardson and Fab. H. Busbee will, without trouble or delay, succeed to the respective offices.

RAIL ROAD NEWS.—A dispatch, over the date of June 18th, to the New York *Tribune*, says: "A new and important railway line is under consideration by New York capitalists, and will be built at an early day. It will extend from Bristol, Tenn., to Mt. Airy, N. C., and thence to Danville, Va., connecting the East Tennessee Virginia & Georgia and the Norfolk & Western roads with the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley and the Richmond & Danville. A line from Danville to Claremont, on the James river, is now building. When complete this line will be over 100 miles shorter than any existing route from Cincinnati to the Atlantic seaboard. The money to build the road from Bristol to Danville via Mt. Airy has been pledged." It is to be hoped this is true. The line from Danvlile to Claremont, referred to in the dispatch, has already been completed for fifty-five miles. The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley people ought to encourage the building of the road from Mt. Airy to Bristol, and they probably will.

THE CHOLERA'S PROGRESS.—*Madrid, July* 2.—The epidemic is decreasing in Murcia and Castellon de la Plana. In Valencia, however, there is little change observable. Official reports show that in all Spain yesterday there were 1,487 new cases of cholera and 692 deaths from cholera. These figures include 683 new cases in the capital and Province of Valencia and 412 deaths. Two fresh cases are reported in this city. The report of an alarming increase of the disease in Aranjuez is not confirmed. In that city yesterday there were 152 cases and 78 deaths.

Madrid. July 5.—The last daily returns for the kingdom show that to-day there were 1,539 new cases of cholera and 825 deaths.

This large number is believed to fall short of the actual facts by hundreds; but the proportion of fifty fatalities to 100 show the virluence of the epidemic.

State Items.

A new Bank is talked of in Raleigh.

The new Graded School in Raleigh will cost $25,000.

Dr. Lefevre, lately elected President of Davidson College accepts.

Mr. Pogue will establish a Tobacco Factory in Raleigh.

About 1,700 quarts of huckleberries were bought in Clinton last Saturday.

The Teachers' Assembly at Black Mountain adjourned Monday. It was a success.

The North Carolina Fruit-Growers' Association will hold their annual Fair at Greensboro Aug. 12th and 13th.

The Clinton *Caucasian* says one hundred and fifty crates of blackberries were shipped from Warsaw on Saturday.

Gov. Scales has appointed magistrates for the counties of Caldwell, Mecklenburg, Bladen and Lenoir.

Cleveland county Superior Court has sent a white man to the penitentiary for seven years for having four wives.

The Daily Charlotte *Observer* begins its 17th year by issuing an eight page paper. The *Observer* has shown much enterprise, and is a welcome visitor.

We received the 4th July edition of the Western *Sentinel*, but it was *red* before we got it, and we could make nothing out of it.

The heavy rains in Chatham and Randolph have done much damage to wheat, which has been left shocked in the fields.

The Lincolnton *Press* says there is an alarming amount of sickness throughout that section, and the mortality among the negroes is fearful.

Messrs. Julian S. Carr, J. W. Alspaugh and Walter Gray have agreed to pay all deficiencies in the salaries of the professors of Trinity College for three years.

Rev. Edward R. Rich, who since 1873 has so faithfully served the church of the Good Shepherd, has tendered his resignation.

The Smithfield *Herald* says Mr. D. H. Graves has taken a contract to furnish 150,000 cross ties for the Wilson, Smithfield & Fayetteville railroad.

Mr. Abner Kelly, formerly of Harnett county, died at his residence near Jonesboro, N. C., on Sunday evening, the 14th ult., in the 73th year of his age.—*Raleigh Visitor.*

Prof. W. C. Kerr is quite ill at the home of his son in Durham. Prof. Kerr was State Geologist for many years, and has done much service to his State in the development of her mineral resources.

The Statesville *Landmark* says that Congressman Henderson has secured a change in every postoffice of consequence in his district, except those at Newton, Hickory and Thomasville.

Lieut. Gov. Roberson has been appointed by the President Inspector of Public Lands, and Mr. A. W. Graham, of Orange, a son of the Hon. W. A. Graham, chief in one of the Divisions of the Treasury Department.

Prof. H. W. Reinhart has severed his connection with Thomasville Female College and given Rev. J. N. Stallings full charge of the institution. This is a Baptist college located in Thomasville, Davidson county, N. C.

The Weldon *News* says we learn that the Publishing company which has heretofore owned the Scotland Neck *Democrat* has sold that paper to the Hon. W. H. Kitchin, who will in future publish it. Mr. W. W. Kitchin will remain ineditorial charge of the paper.

$5,500 was the product in gold from Hoover Hill for the month of May. The result of 644 tons of ore. The Supt. reports that he has some ore that will run $20 per ton. The main shaft is now 256 feet down on the vein which holds good with every evidence of continuing so.—*Carolina Watchman.*

The Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic* says North Carolina now has a licensed lady lawyer—Miss Anna Holton, of Guilford; and a licensed lady doctor, Miss Anna Laurie Alexander, daughter of Dr. J. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg. Both have regular sheepskins, in accordance with law.

In the case of T. H. Mallison and others against the A. & N. C. Railroad Company and others before Judge Phillips, asking that the company be restrained from leasing their road, the Judge being of the opinion that the company has the right and power to lease its road refused to grant the restraining order or an order to show cause.—*Newbern Journal.*

A very fatal form of dysentery is prevailing in the whole Piedmont section of North Carolina, being severest in Rowan, Iredell, Davie, Gaston, Mecklenburg and Lincoln counties. It is more general among children, but often grown people are prostrated with the disease. In this county there is an unusually large number of cases of the same disease, but it is of a milder type. So far there have been very few fatal cases.—*Newton Enterprise.*

From the same paper of later date we learn the following facts: Jack Boggan, a negro, who about a fortnight ago outraged Mrs. Bruner, near Wadesboro, and who has since been pursued, was captured yesterday, concealed under the ground in his mother's potato-bed. He was lynched, promptly. Boggan was a bad character. Anson county offered a reward for him, and so did Gov. Scales. Pursuit of him had been constant, but it was thought that he was hidden in swamps and could not be captured. He was seen a few days ago.

It is thought that Gov. Hoadly can be induced to run again this year for Governor of Ohio, if nominated by acclamation, though it is known that he does not desire to be a candidate. The different factions in the Democratic party can, however, unite more easily upon him than upon anybody else, and his nomination seems to be a political necessity. If he is elected and the Democrats carry the Legislature, Judge Thurman will most probably be returned to the Senate.

Opera House

LAST NIGHT,

HEADQUARTERS

TO-DAY

For Money's Worth.

Is constantly replenishing Fresh, good Goods by every freight.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

MONEY

Being the chief aim of life, consider—Time is Money; Help is Money.

GEO. A. THOMSON

Can, does and will save you money, by selling the best

Groceries and Provisions

that these United States and Foreign Importation can afford.

Besides selling on short margin, will deliver free of charge promptly, and guarantee satisfaction. Try

Headquarters,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

WHO IS AGENT FOR

Rail Road Mills Snuff,
Durham Sweet Snuff,
Durham Ladies Choice Snuff,
Gale & Axe Sweet Snuff,
Ralph's Sweet Snuff,

GEO A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Horsford's Bread Preparation,
Patapsco Baking Powders,
Lions' Baking Powders,
Phœnix Baking Powders,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

James Pyles' Pearline,
Washing Crystal,
Star and American Lyes,

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT

Fulton Market (Boneless) Beef.
Spiced Pig Feet and Tripe.
Cucumber Pickles in Bulk.
Bananas, Oranges and Lemons.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

Beautifully Burned.

If anything burned, can be beautiful

GEO. A. THOMSON'S

Rio, Lagnyra, Maracaibo and Old Government Java Coffee's are not only beautiful, but for flavor and strength cannot be beat.

GEO. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

BUY

Table Creamy Butter.
Western and Cooking Butter at

HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

You

Can buy for 10 cents more Tin-Ware at HEADQUARMERS than any house in the city. Examine.

GEO. A. THOMSON'S.

Fire Proof Oil.

My HOME-LIGHT WHITE OIL, I claim most economical—free from smoke, free from odor, free from risk—the delight of Housekeepers and comfort of ALL who enjoy a Good Light.

HEADQUARTERS,
Geo. A. Thomson.

BUY

YOUR TIN-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR HARD-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

YOUR CROCKERY
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GLASS-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your WOOD and WILLOW-WARE
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
At HEADQUARTERS.

Your EVERY NEED and CONSTANT WANT is carefully guarded and provided for

At HEADQUARTERS.
Geo. A. Thomson.

Base Ball Clubs

Will find

HEADQUARTERS

THEIR DELIGHT.

FISHERMEN,

Examine

HEADQUARTERS.

CHILDREN,

Bring your Parents or Pennies

To HEADQUARTERS.

Lovers of Tobacco.

Will find

HEADQUARTERS.

The Poor

NEED TO FIND

HEADQUARTERS.

The Rich

KNOW

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

June 18, 1885. 123 1y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 9, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. S. HUSKE & Co—Cigars.
H. M. HOWARD—McFadyen Springs.
H. C. FISHER—Commissioner's Notice.
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK—Statement.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—McFadyen Springs.
G. P. MCNEILL—People's National Bank.
WM. HUSKE—Fayetteville National Bank.
FAYETTEVILLE NAT'L BANK—See Statement.

ABOUT TOWN.

DIED.—At Durham, on the evening of the 4th inst., George B. Broadfoot, of apoplexy, aged 41 years. His remains were buried on Monday evening from St. John's Episcopal church in this place.

FREAK OF NATURE.—Mr. J. C. Vaughn, of 71st township, sent us a chicken with four legs, four wings and one head. There were two district chickens joined at the breast, one head only for both, hatched we suppose from an egg with double yolk. It died soon after it was hatched.

FIRE.—Yesterday between one and two o'clock an alarm of fire was given, which proved to be the old residence of Mr. Philemon Taylor, now occupied by his son, Mr. B. R. Taylor. The fire originated from the stove pipe in the kitchen, and made such rapid progress that in a short time the dwelling was consumed. A part of the furniture was saved. The building was insured for something over $2,000—not sufficient to cover the loss.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to meet last week Mr. B. F. Shaw, of Harnett, and A. H. McNeill, of Carthage, clerks of their respective counties. Hard to find better men.

W. E. Murchison and Mr. McNeill, of Moore, and D. H. McLean, of Harnett, were also in town.

Mr. Chas. McGary, of Durham, is in town.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., held July 6th, inst., the following officers were installed for the ensuing term:

F W Eason, N. G.
B C Gorham, V. G.
E T B Glenn, Sec'y.
T E Phillips, Fin. Sec'y.
R T Scanlin, Treasurer.

BASE BALL.—A match game of Base Ball will be played at the Cedar Field this afternoon at 4 o'clock, between the clerks and the married men. The following gentlemen compose the two nines:

Married Men—A H Slocomb, Geo Burns, G G Myrover, J C Vann, G A Thomson, Dr Ivy, J A Vann, W L Hawley.

Clerks—C L Taylor, C L Campbell, A M Campbell, A V Maultsby, C D Sedberry, E Hawley, W Ledbetter, C J Ahearn, J S Prior.

TURNING WHITE.—Among the crowd on the 4th our attention was called to a colored man (George McDougald,) a former slave of Alex. McDougald, of Harnett, he says he is 94 years of age, and is doubtless bordering along there. He told us that he commenced to change color several years ago; his body is now perfectly white; he is hale and hearty, able still to attend to his small farm, has been married 70 years, has had 17 children, and his children, grand-children and great grand-children amount to 230.

MAGISTRATES.—The Governor has appointed the following Magistrates for Cumberland county:

Capt. J. A. McPherson, 71st township.
Matthew Morgan, Rockfish.
J. B. Carver, Gray's Creek.
I. A. McDiarmid, Quewhiffle.
D. G. McRae, Cross Creek.
Dougald McLauchlin, Little River.
N. C. Thaggard, Cedar Creek.
Morris Hall, Beaver Dam.
G. A. McDonald, Flea Hill.
D. J. L. McIntyre, Black River.
J. A. McFarland, Carver's Creek.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a regular meeting of Cumberland Lodge No. 5 K. of P., Thursday night July 2d, the following officers were installed by D. D. G. C. Jas. McK. Woodward, for the ensuing term:

H. R. Horne, P. C.
Jno. B. Broadfoot, C. C.
D. A. McMillan, V. C.
H. R. Hall, Prelate.
Jno. C. Vann, K. of R. and S.
R. T. Scanlin, M. of E.
H. O. Sedberry, M. of F.
Thos. O. Whaley, M. at A.
Joel A. Woodward, I. G.
Jas. F. Johnson, O. G.
Edward Sikes, Jos. Monaghan, Attendants.

THE FOURTH.—The 4th July was a gala day for the colored people. Excursion trains from Bennettsville and Greensboro came full to the brim, and crowds from Harnett, Bladen and other places adjacent. It is estimated that there were from four to five thousand people in town. Now and then a white person might be seen, but not often. The day was given up to the colored race; and if there was any enjoyment they got it: the belles and beau's were numerous, and seemed to have a good time. Among the visitors were two col'd Base Ball Clubs, one from Greensboro, the other from Wilmington, who played match games with the Fayetteville colored club. The Greensboro club played in the morning and proved too much for our club; the Wilmingtonians in the afternoon. At this latter game there was quite a rumpus. We have not heard the particulars, so refrain from comment. Quiet without bloodshed was restored. The Wilmingtonians did not participate or cause the trouble. There were of course many arrests, but take it all in all it was a quiet day. We were among them often, and enjoyment was their chief aim, and they had it.

The Bennettsville train left early, but it had not proceeded far before trouble commenced, and the Conductor had his hands full to keep order. At Hasty a man was killed, particulars of which may be found in the letter of our correspondent in another column. The Greensboro crowd are of an orderly character, and we hear nothing from them on their homeward trip.

The 4th of the present day is not like the 4th of by-gone days. There is now no display of military, no spread eagle speeches and the grand display of fire works on the old arsenal grounds, are all things of the past. The times have changed, and we have changed with them. There is no National holiday or any other day that the whites celebrate. The making of money, keeping open stores on every and all occasions, is now the way to display our patriotic feelings.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—July 6th, 1885.—The Commissioners of Cumberland County met on Monday, July 6th.

Jerusha Howard was allowed $1.00 per month.

J. H. Johnson was allowed $2.00 per month.

Mrs. Julia Holmes was allowed $1.00 per month.

Mrs. Hudson was allowed $1.00 per month additional.

Isaih Jones, Frank Wilson and Celia Johnson, ordered to Poor House.

Mrs. Mary E. Johnson continued on pauper list.

BILLS ALLOWED.

D. M. McDonald supplies 45 paupers one month, $80.00.

J. C. Wright supplies 1 pauper six months, $12.00.

M. J. Jones supplies 1 pauper three months, $7.50.

Jones & Wilson supplies 2 paupers three months, $12.00.

Wm. Culbreth supplies 3 paupers four months, $38.00.

W. H. Tomlinson, supplies for poor, $9.05.

J. N. Smith, medicine 1 month, $26.85.

S. Jones, digging grave, $2.00.

J. R. McNeill & Son, coffins, &c., $5.50.

D. M. McDonald, supplies for Poor House, $25.53.

A. E. Bramble, supplies for Poor House, 90c.

J. H. Benton, supplies for Poor House, $3.00.

W. T. Sloan, salary, &c., $32.25.

Chas. Haigh, tobacco, $13.64.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, for advertising, $16 75.

Gas Company, for gas at Court House, $5.50.

T. S. Lutterloh, dockets, $5.10.

Neill McQueen, Jail account, $50.80.

" " for conveying to Asylum, $19.60.

Neill McQueen, Court expenses, $22.65.

W. H. Bagley, costs Superior Court, $8.80.

The following good men were drawn as Jurors to serve at July Term Cumberland Superior Court commencing on the 27th, 1885:

J T Tolar, R O Beard, J J McFadyen, Mat Morgan, Jno McVicker, M J Smith, Angus McLean, Jr., N F Holmes, R N McArthur, G M Bullard, D A McDiarmid, H J Ellis, V B Autry, J P West, Jno Averitt, T J Smith, William Norman, W C Blackman, Sandy Jackson, L H Hobson, W A McLean, J C Haigh, Sr., D J L McIntyre, D G McNeill, E Wishart, E T McKethan, Nathan Johnson, Amos J Wheeler, C H Calhoun, G F Thaggard, McD Geddie, T O Whaley, Jno S Kivett, J C Grady, H M Filyaw, Wm Buie.

Insolvent account for Spring Term allowed.

Sundry Observations.

Fine rains on Monday and Tuesday.

The Banks and Postoffice were the only places closed on the 4th.

No booming of canon ushered in the glorious 4th.

Court convenes here on Monday July 27th for the trial of criminal cases only. Judge MacRae presides.

Much working of gardens during the "dog days" is very injurious to them.

Madame rumor says there is to be another fashionable wedding here before very long.

Very few white people visited the city on the 4th, owing to the crowded condition of the trains.

Mr. Walton has moved his force to the East side of the Cape Fear, building tressels, &c.

At their meeting on Monday the Commissioners allowed pension claims to 46 widows and 21 soldiers.

The gentleman who ran the excursion from Bennettsville to this place last Saturday is said to have cleared six or seven hundred dollars.

The young gentlemen gave a complimentary hop to Miss C. C. Prior, of Greensboro, on Tuesday evening last, it was a delightful entertainment.

There was a wagon load of Watermelons at the Market on the 4th, raised in the county. The fourth would not be complete without them.

The Independent Company will attend the Encampment of the State Guard at Asheville.

The first Katy-did was heard July 5th; so we will have frost Oct. 5th.

Mr. Thomas McLauchlin, who has been quite ill, is gradually getting better.

Mr. B. G. Hollingsworth is repairing and generally improving his residence on Green street.

Mr. John Hooper, of our town, is teaching Penmanship in the Normal School at Washington, N. C.

The brick work on Mr. Thornton's building has commenced in earnest; it will be a huge stone.

Mr. Charles Haigh has commenced work on his store next to the People's Bank, tearing down the rear. The bricks are ready for the work.

The railroad must have made a good thing out of the excursions on the 4th, as they seemed to have had every available passenger, box and flat car (the latter canopied with canvass) in use to transport the living freight.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks is hauling large quantities of brick to the front and rear of his store on Hay street in preparation for the extensive improvements he intends making at an early day.

We learn that there is comparatively little corn brought here by rail. This is encouraging; shows that our farmers are turning their attention in the right direction. This is one step, now let them raise their own pork so that they may have overflowing cribs and well filled smoke houses.

A walk through the streets of our city, either the principal ones or those in the suburbs, plainly show its great and continued growth. On every hand we see new houses completed and occupied, or in course of erection. On the business streets new stores being built, and handsome alterations and improvement of old ones greet you at every turn.

Sheriff R. W. Hardie and Capt. S. C. Rankin qualified before the Commissioners on Monday last as members of the Board of Education for this county. Maj. Duncan Shaw, the other member was, we are informed, unable to attend. There will be a called meeting of the board on Monday July 20th, at which all matters relating to the educational interest of the county will be considered.

The following School Committeemen were appointed:—Flea Hill Township: James D. Geddie and S. C. Godwin in District No. 7, for whites. Nathan A. Williams in District No. 2, for whites.

Carver's Creek Township: G. I. Byrd in District No. 1, for whites.

Petitions for division of School District in 71st, Cedar Creek and Flea Hill were laid over until next meeting.

The Commissioners took no action relative to the hanging on the 25th. The law requires it to be in private unless the Commissioners should see cause to change. Consequently the criminals will be hanged privately at the jail. We think they acted wisely.

Mr. G. A. Thomson treated the Haymount folks to a grand display of fire works on the 4th; sky rockets, Roman candles, wheels and balloons were in profusion, and all of the best. It added much to the pleasure of both young and old.

We learn that Mr. Byrd, who lives near Bunn's Level, who was so fortunate as to find a considerable quantity of old silver coin in his field is not satisfied that he has it all, but will, as soon as his crop is laid by, make another search. He has found altogether about $350.

We are requested to state that the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company will leave here on Tuesday July 21st, and at Greensboro will join the rest of the State Guard, from whence they will proceed in a body to Asheville, reaching there on the morning of the 22d. We hope as it is a dull time that our merchants and others will make arrangements to give their employees an opportunity to accompany this command, that the company may present its usual fine appearance.

The engineers of the Short Cut were busy last week with their instruments calculating the distance across the Cape Fear and report it to be 190 feet. The bridge, which we learn is to be of iron, will be 550 feet in length, the middle or centre span 220, and at each end a span of 150 feet. Mr. Linehan, who has done much work for the Wilmington & Weldon road has contracted for the masonry work. The contract for the bridge has not yet been awarded, but will be soon. The bridge will not be completed before the middle of November.

MARRIED.

ELKINS—CAMPBELL.—At the Methodist Parsonage, on the evening of the 6th inst., by the Rev. F. H. Wood, Mr. LOUIS ELKINS to Miss EMILY CAMPBELL.

DIED.

WOOLLEN—At his residence at New Salem, in Randolph county, on Friday, June 16th, 1885, Dr. C. W. WOOLLEN, in the 72nd year of his age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MY CHILDREN DO NOT THRIVE. THEY have such a changeable color. It now occurs to me that worms are the cause of all this trouble. I will try Shriner's Indian Vermifuge.

Cheer Up! Help is at Hand!

"I'm afraid I shall have to be taken to a hospital or the poor-house. I've been sick so long that my husband, good and patient as he is, can't stand the worry and expense much longer." No you won't dear wife and mother. See what Parker's Tonic will do for you. Plenty of women as badly off as you are have been rescued almost from the grave by it. It will build you up, curing all ailments of the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is simple, pleasant and safe.

O. Zapp Dreamed of Sudden Wealth.

Orsini Zapp, of Round Top, Fayette Co., Texas, is night constable there. In discharge of his duty there he collared one-fifth of Ticket No. 21,258 in the May Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and dreamed he won the capital prize, and he received for his one dollar one-fifth of the first capital prize of $75,000. Truly it is often better to receive than not to give. Every ticket does not draw, but for any information apply to M. A. Dauphin; New Orleans, La.—*New Orleans (La.) Picayune*, May 22.

Not a Single Gray Hair.

"You may laugh and think me a vain thing," writes Mrs. J. R. C., of San Francisco, to a friend in this city, "but I have not a gray hair in my head, and yet (sad to say) I am fifty and a day. Recently my hair was not only quite gray but quite thin, too. Parker's Hair Balsam—made in New York, I think—did wonders for me. Try it if you have occasion. It really does what I say, and restores the color also." Not a dye, not greasy, and highly perfumed. Only reliable 50c. dressing.

The Atlanta Constitution.

In a long article relating to the B. B. B., of that city, says:

The Blood Balm Company started one year ago with $162,00, but to-day the business cannot be bought for $50,000!

The demand and the satisfaction given is said to be without a parallel, as its action is pronounced wonderful.

We are glad to announce that our druggists have already secured a supply, and we hope our readers will supply themselves at once.

It is said to be the only speedy and permanent blood poison remedy offered, giving entire satisfaction in all cases before one bottle has been used. For Blood Diseases, Kidney Troubles, Scrofula, Catarrh, old Ulcers and Skin Diseases, try one bottle of B. B. B. 125-1m.

Metal Poison.

I am a coppersmith by trade, and during a series of years (my arms being bare while at work) have absorbed a wonderful amount of metal poison. Having a scrofulous tendency from my youth, the small particles of copper and brass would get into the sores, and by this process the poison was conveyed into my blood until my whole system became infected I was treated with the old remedies of mercury and iodide potassium. Salivation followed, my teeth are all loose in my head, my digestive organs deranged, and I have been helpless in bed for over a year with mercurial rheumatism. My joints were all swollen, and I lost the use of my arms and legs, and became as helpless as an infant.

My sufferings became so intense that it was impossible for me to rest. The doctors advised me to go to the city hospital for treatment. This I could not bear. A friend, who has proved a friend indeed, urged me to try Swift's Specific, believing it would cure me. Others discouraged me, but I secured a few bottles, and have now taken two dozen bottles. The first effect of the medicine was to bring the poison to the surface, and I broke out all over in running sores. They soon disappeared, and my skin cleared off. My knees, which had become twice their natural size, have resumed their usual size and are supple as of yore. My arms and hands are all right again, and I can use them without pain. The entire disease has left all parts of the body save two ulcers on my wrists, which are healing rapidly. I am weak from long confinement, but I have the use of all my limbs. This medicine is bringing me out of the greatest trial of my life, and I cannot find words to express my appreciation of its virtues and the gratitude I feel that I ever heard of it.

PETER E. LOVE, Augusta, Ga.
Jan. 9, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAF AND BLIND.

How an Atlanta Woman Was Made to See and Hear.

AN INTERESTING STORY.

Miss Minnie Wallace resides with Mrs. George Fickland, 41 McAfee street, Atlanta Ga., and from her own lips a Constitution reporter learned the following appalling story:

Several months ago she became almost totally blind and deaf, and could not taste anything except salt. Her bones became the seat of intense pain, her joints were swollen and painful, and eventually her whole body and limbs became covered with splotches and small sores. Her appetite failed, and she gradually lost flesh and strength, and had but little use of herself, as her limbs and muscles were paralyzed. She, as well as her friends and those with whom she lived, despaired of her recovery. Her sufferings, combined with loss of hearing and taste, and blindness, were truly heartrending.

All treatment from physicians and the use of medicines seemed powerless. Her disease was blood poison and rheumatism.

As she now seemed well and hearty the reporter asked what wrought such a wonderful change.

"I used a medicine recommended by a friend," she replied, "and before one bottle had been taken I began to see and hear. The second bottle relieved all rheumatic pains and improved my appetite. When I had completed the use of six bottles my eyesight and hearing were fully restored, sense of taste returned, all splotches disappeared, sores all healed, and my strength and flesh restored. I now feel as well as I ever did, and my friends, as well as myself, are astounded."

"What was the medicine?" asked the reporter.

"Botanic Blood Balm—B. B. B.—was the great remedy that acted so powerfully on my disease and cured me. I never experienced any unpleasant symptoms from its use, and its action is so quick that it surprises all."

Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., will mail a 32 page book free, filled with magical effects.
June 25. 124-4t

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	60@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	6½@6¾	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	5¾@6¼	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	7½@8	American,	3@4
Hams,	13@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	28@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.55
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@60
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	31@32	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	10@13	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	8@9
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@.85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	00@32 cents.
Rosin. Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 7—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 35¾ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 90 cts. for Strained and 95 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.15 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm with sales reported at $1.10 for Hard and $1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

McFadyen Springs.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ON OR ABOUT the
15th of July Open the McFadyen House,
ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE SPRINGS,
for the accommodation of visitors. A conveyance will always be in attendance to carry passengers to and from the Railroad.
For terms, apply to
H. M. HOWARD,
PROPRIETOR,
July 9th—126-3t-pd] Manchester.

Fayetteville National Bank,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 2, 1885.
DIVIDEND NO. 29.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after this date.
WM. HUSKE,
July 9th.—126-2t Cashier.

People's National Bank.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock was declared, payable on and after July 8th.
G. P. MCNEILL,
July 9th.—126-2t Cashier.

SMOKE THE
ZEB VANCE
CIGAR,
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

McFadyen Springs

Or any other Springs, parties can be supplied with things needful,
By A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Commissioner's Notice.

ACCORDING TO LAW, THE COMMISsioners will meet on Monday next, July 13th, 1885, for the purpose of Revising the Tax Lists. Parties having complaint to make will be heard upon that day.
H. C. FISHER,
Clerk of Board.
July 9th, 1885. 126-1t

Groceries and Oil.

You will find at
J. H. BENTON & CO.'S
160° Proof Oil clear as water @ 20c. per gal.
112 " " " 15c. per gal.
—ALSO—
A Full Line of GROCERIES Equally as Low
July 2. 125-2t

Turnip Seeds.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP TURNIP SEEDS. A Full Assortment,
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 2. 125-tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C., *At the close of business, July 1st, 1885.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$302, 312 17
Overdrafts,	141 62
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	2,566 90
Due from approved reserve agents,	11,088 52
Due from State Banks and bankers	1,648 57
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,820 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	2,679 62
Premiums paid,	4,200 00
Checks and other cash items,	1,157 32
Bills of other Banks,	775 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	789 78
Specie,	11,102 25
Legal tender notes,	5,865 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,)	2,250 00
Total,	$407,507 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	34,500 00
Undivided profits	14,182 53
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	80,070 49
Time certificates of deposit	14,038 75
Cashier's checks outstanding	28 00
Due to other National Banks	1,326 82
Due to State Banks and bankers	1,827 15
Notes and bills re-discounted	16,533 79
Total	$407,507 53

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
County of Cumberland.

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1885.
W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. MCKETHAN, JR.,
} Directors.
July 9, 1885. 1t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The People's National Bank,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C., *At the close of business, July 1st, 1885.*

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$230,100 62
Overdrafts	7,206 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents	4,627 48
Due from other National Banks,	3,130 10
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	6,550 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,095 95
Checks and other cash items	4,338 62
Bills of others Banks	1,639 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	325 53
Specie,	5,729 00
Legal tender notes	8,984 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per ct. of circulation	1,440 00
Total	$308,302 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	31,000 00
Undivided profits	12,739 65
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	82 00
Individual deposits subject to check	73,584 51
Demand certificates of deposit	6,447 19
Cashier's checks outstanding,	8 00
Due to other National Banks	640 94
Notes and bills re-discounted,	30,000 00
Total	$308,302 30

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,

I, G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1885.
JNO. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
F. W. THORNTON,
GEO. BRANDT.
} Directors.
July 9, 1885. 1t

NEW STORE.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

22-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS

IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,

At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

Egyptian Lace Flouncings

IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT

21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

12 1-2 Cents a Pair, Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.
Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TRADE LIVELY
—AT—
ROSE & LEAK'S!

THEY ARE CLOSING OUT THE REMAINDER OF THEIR STOCK OF

MILES' SHOES AT 25 PER CENT BELOW COST!

They are offering a job in

Linen Dusters and Other Summer Clothing

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!

They are determined to close out their entire stock of

LAWNS and Other Summer Goods at Prices That Will Delight the Buyer, if Not the Seller!

In BLEACHED and BROWN SHIRTINGS and Other Staple Goods,

they will lose money, rather than not make the prices reasonable.

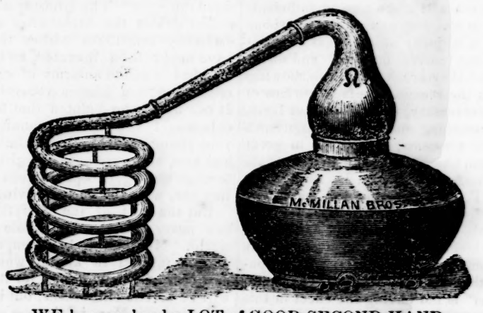
BARKER'S 4-4 Bleached Shirtings at 6¾c. by the piece.

"ROSE & LEAK have the BEST $1.25 Sewed Shoe in town."

Buyers are stimulated by the state of the Dry Goods market, but they understand the *situation thoroughly*, and know exactly where to trade.

ROSE & LEAK are always glad to see them. 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS.

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND-HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons. Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES**, all numbers. Also **OIL STOVES**, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

FRUIT JARS.

FIFTY DOZEN FRUIT JARS.
At McMILLAN BROS.
July 2, 1885. 125 tf

The New Party.

We publish the letter of Mr. J. C. L. Harris to the New York *Times* that our readers who have heard of it may learn for themselves and add (from the Raleigh *Register*) what Mr. Kitchin, and Pres't. Skinner have to say, to show that it all originated in the brain of the writer, and that "the wish is father to the thought:"

THE NEW PARTY.

Out of the dissolution of the old line Republican party will eventually arise a healthy and vigorous opposition to Bourbon Democracy. Already the more sober minded and conservative people are beginning to ask what will be the end of all these things. Men are becoming dissatisfied with the autocracy of Bourbon rule, and the latest proof of this assertion has just been manifested in the discussion of the appropriation by the State for the support of the University at Chapel Hill to the exclusion of Wake Forest, Trinity, Davidson, and other sectarian colleges in the State. Money from the State Treasury has given great prestige to Chapel Hill, much to the disgust of the others.

A few days ago the Trustees of Wake Forest College, a Baptist Institution, held a meeting to discuss the affairs of the college. The action of the last General Assembly in subsidizing Chapel Hill was considered in all its aspects, and it was finally determined to begin a general attack upon Chapel Hill, the gravamen of the offence being that the State University had taken during the year about 40 students from Wake Forest College. Incidentally, the Democratic party must be attacked for making the appropriation. It was further agreed that to successfully accomplish this result they must have the active co-operation of a political newspaper, and negotiations have been opened with the Hon. William H. Kitchin, ex-member of Congress from the second district, and late Cleveland elector for the State at large, who is known to be pretty sore at the cavalier manner in which his claims have been ignored since March 4. Kitchin, who possesses some means, is now running a newspaper at his home in Scotland Neck, Halifax county.

It is also stated that the Prohibition State Committee is to be called to meet in this city some time during the month of August for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of conducting a campaign next year in the interest of prohibition by nominating and voting for candidates for the Legislature who are in favor of absolute prohibition of the sale of all spirituous liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Mr. Kitchin occupies a high position in the Baptist church, and is said to be opposed to the appropriation for Chapel Hill, and in favor of reopening the prohibition fight of 1881, that was lost that year through the efforts of the Republican revenue ring of the State and the predominance of moral cowardice in thousands of good men. It is argued that the 50,000 men who voted for prohibition in 1881 can easily be rallied for that cause, and that the Republican voters, having been deceived and deserted by the liquor men of the State in 1882, and again in 1884, can now be organized to vote in favor of prohibition. Thousands of Democrats who did not vote in 1881, or who voted against prohibition because the bill submitted by the Legislature was so defective, can be wheeled into line, the fact being kept in view that the next Legislature will not be called upon to perform any act whereby the political ascendancy of the Democrats will be jeopardized in 1888. Such an alliance, thoroughly effected, would command a decided majority in the vote of the State. It is said by the gentlemen who are pushing this movement that the Rev. C. T. Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, the organ of the Baptists throughout the State, and who has been the most bitter opponent of State aid to Chapel Hill and a zealous Prohibitionist, is to be put in training for the nomination for Governor on the independent ticket. The platform will be a declaration in favor of prohibition and against appropriations from the public Treasury in aid of Chapel Hill. These two questions are to form his chief attack. Mr. Bailey and his friends are in hope thereby to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Presbyterians, whose college is at Davidson, and with the Methodists, whose college is at Trinity. These institutions suffer as much as, or more than, the Baptists at Wake Forest, by the special aid and protection extended and thrown around Chapel Hill.

It is confidently asserted that these united influences will make a party sufficiently strong to stand up against the Bourbons and elect a majority of the next Legislature. These moves may all end disastrously, but they are valuable as showing that under the seemingly placid surface of Bourbon supremacy, in this State at least, there is a seething mass of discontent and discordant elements, composed in great part of men like Kitchin and Bailey, State Senator H. A. Gudger, N. B. Broughton, the Rev. T. E. Skinner, and many others, who are disgusted with the Chapel Hill matter and with the partial and unfair way in which the Federal patronage has been dispensed in this State. It is a patent fact that the "cohesive power of public plunder" is not having the effect in this State of increasing the harmony and adding to the numbers of Bourbon Democracy, but is likely to prove a veritable "Old Man of the Sea to the Democratic organization, as it did to the Republicans. These various elements are only waiting for some man of nerve and power to organize them into a compact body, which, if not successful, will drive the old Bourbon foxes to pursue most cunning devices.

"Mr. Kitchin, have you seen the Raleigh correspondence in the N. Y *Times*?" asked the Raleigh *Register's* reporter of Mr. Kitchin at his home in Scotland Neck.

"Yes."

"What do you think of it?"

"Well, I suppose the writer of that article is out of employment and wrote that letter simply for the want of something better to do. I suppose the matters therein referred to have their existence only in the distempered imagination and the disorganized mind of the author of the letter. The source from which he obtained his information, I presume, is known only to himself, for certainly I never heard of the 'negotiations,' nor of the 'Wake Forest discussion,' nor of any other matter referred to in the letter, except the appropriations to the University for free tuition, which I am now, henceforth and forever opposed to.

"So far as I am concerned in reference to the Administration, I have sought nothing but what was granted. In fact, I think the writer of the letter must be a white Republican groping in the dark, hoping to find a foundation upon which to rebuild his shattered hopes and regain his lost political fortune.

"There can be no foundation for the surmises in the New York *Times* letter. It must be regarded as a huge joke."

The *Register* reporter thinks it worth while to add that Mr. Kitchen is not "running a newspaper in Scotland Neck" or elsewhere. A son, Mr. W. W. Kitchen, is editor of the *Democrat* at that place, and the paper has been and will continue to be Democratic of the straitest sect. Mr. Kitchen himself is a Democrat of that sort, utterly opposed to mixing with political issues any matters of denominational concern, always standing and intending always to stand on Democratic ground and adhering to Democratic principles, regardless of any church and at all hazards.

MR. BROUGHTON KNOWS NAUGHT OF DISGUST OR DISCONTENT.

To the inquiry as to what he knew of the matters reported to the New York *Times* by its correspondent in this city, Mr. Broughton, of Edwards, Broughton & Co., publishers of the *Biblical Recorder*, thus replies for himself and the Prohibitionists:

"The correspondent of the New York *Times* obtained his information as it refers to myself from his own fertile imagination. If I have by word or deed given occasion for "disgust" or "discontent" to the Federal or State appointments in this State, I have no recollection of it. So far as I now recall them they are good and very satisfactory to our whole people. The Prohibitionists are in no condition now for expression or action. The present is better than the past has been. The future is to be developed."

PRESIDENT SKINNER SETTLES THE MATTER

Raleigh, June 30, 1885.—*Editor of the Raleigh Register*: Dear Sir:—You are authorized to state that there has been no proposition to attack Chapel Hill before the Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College. THOS. E. SKINNER,
President of the Board of Trustees.

A New Sect.

There is an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a new sect based upon the doctrine that kisses should be exchanged only between the same sex.

An ingenious student of Scripture has made a special study of every instance of kissing mentioned in the Bible. These are not more than fifty in number, and in no case is the exchange of kisses between the sexes mentioned except in condemnation. Ruth kissed her mother-in-law and David kissed Jonathan, but we have no reason to be believe that Ruth kissed Boaz or that David kissed Jonathan's wife. It has been supposed that St. Paul commanded the Christians under his care to salute one another with a holy kiss, but it is evident that he did not command the brethren to kiss the sisters. The women sat apart from the men when in church, and they wore thick veils. It cannot be supposed that a devout disciple of St. Paul would have disturbed divine service by walking over to the women's seats, or would have done unauthorized penance by kissing a sister through a thick veil. St. Paul intended that the brethren should kiss one another and that the sisters should imitate their example. Indeed, according to the ingenious Biblical student, the co-kissing of the sexes is nowhere authorized in Scripture.

Now, inasmuch as we have sects founded upon various customs mentioned in the New Testament—such as the washing of feet and the use of "yea and nay" in conversation—we surely ought to have a new sect the cardinal doctrine of which should be the restriction of kissing to persons of similar sex. The prohibition of kissing as practiced by all civilized nations would please those who already prohibit dancing, whilst the theatre, and the sect of the Scriptural Kissers would find no lack of members. Certainly if such a doctrine had occurred to those rigid Puritans who forbade a man to kiss his wife on Sunday they would have adopted it with great enthusiasm and have enjoyed exceedingly so admirable a method of rendering life not worth living.

In spite of the claim made by experts that the co-kissing of the sexes has its merits, it cannot be denied that it has its disadvantages. The minister who is compelled to kiss the bride after a marriage ceremony sometimes wishes that kissing have never been invented, and the man who has to salute an army of aged female relatives with a kiss is miserable indeed. It can hardly be doubted that fewer scandals would vex the community were devout young sisters no longer liable to clerical kiss, and were boys and girls educated to class kissing, except between persons of like sex, with stealing and lying.

But the sect of the Scriptural Kisses can never absorb the whole Christian world. Men hate to kiss men, and women take no interest in kissing women. The new sect will be vigorous, for its members will be ascetic enthusiasts, but it will never be large. Man is the one animal that kisses, and he will never sink back from that high level at the command of the Scriptural Kissers.

POLITICAL POLEMICS.—Political interest just now centers in the approaching elections in Ohio, New York and Virginia. Who the Democratic gubernatorial nominees will be is yet a debatable question. The Ohio election occurs in October, and Hon. Frank Hurd is of the opinion that Congressman Geddes will lead the Democratic hosts in that State. The old Roman Thurman, could be nominated if he would consent to accept, but this he stoutly declines to do, and Gov. Hoadley is said not to be anxious for a renomination. Geddes is a strong man, however. In New York the two leading candidates now appear to be Erastus Corning and Roswell P. Flower, while Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Judge Staples, of Richmond, are the Virginia favorites at present. The Republicans will probably nominate ex-Congressman John S. Wise.—*Special cor. News and Observer.*

It is computed that in the 300,000 residents of San Francisco there are 3,000 habitual smokrs of opium.

Edwin M. Stanton.

THE END OF THE MAN THAT HANGED MRS. SURRATT.

Edwin M. Stanton was his name.

He was Secretary of War under Republican rule, and such was his lack of good sense and knowledge of men that he was the cause of deaths of at least 50,000 men more than need be killed during the war.

He was also the brutal, cowardly murderer of Mrs. Surratt, a woman against whom there was not one particle of truthful evidence that could in any manner connect her with the death of Lincoln.

To go Beast Butler one better, and thus to rise one degree higher in infamy, Stanton engineered the trial, and ordered the murder of this most excellent Christian Catholic lady. She was hung, to the eternal disgrace of the administration that permitted it to be ever said.

Then Edwin M. Stanton saw sights that made his midnight hours torture unendurable! Night after night did the spirit of Mrs. Surratt, pale and with agonized features appear, at his bedside, and point to the rope marks on her neck.

In vain did Edward M. Stanton implore her to be gone and appear no more. In vain did he turn his face to the wall, and with his hands clinched over his head, wait and wait for her to depart. But she went not till he would look out, and with a cry of anguish bury his cowardly face again and again. No matter where he slept, she came to his bedside and pointed to the rope marks on her throat.

He not only thought he saw her, but he did see her, and his white livered soul grew more blanched with fear born of cowardice, as she was sent by the God of Justice to appear in judgement against him.

Previous to the war, when Edwin M. Stanton was a worker with Democrats, though never a Democrat at heart, one of his political friends and associates was Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, at one time Secretary of the State of New York, and ever a truthful, fearless gentleman, living to this day, and still a man of commanding influence. Not long before his death, Edwin M. Stanton said to Judge Tucker aforesaid:

"That woman Mrs. Surratt is driving me insane! Night after night I see her, day after day at odd times I feel her touch on my shoulder—upon my throat. I cannot escape her!"

"Imagination," replied Judge Tucker.

"Not a bit of it! I see her! I feel her. She is my nemesis! She comes to me in presence palpable, as one who is in no hurry. She knows that I murdered her, and I know that I murdered her to satisfy public clamor, when I had full power to save her. She points to her throat and she touches mine with a motion that means the knife! I shall have no more rest on earth. God has given my soul to her, and as I had no mercy for her, it is ordered that she shall have none for mine. I tell you Judge my life is in hell, and there is but one way out of it—the knife.

It was not long after this interview that Edwin M. Stanton, the once imperious, heartless Secretary of War, deliberate, cowardly murderer of Mrs. Surratt, cut his throat and let his cur like spirit out to do the bidding of a woman, the hem of whose garment he was not fit to touch. Till his great crime be atoned for, he will not escape her lash. Edwin M. Stanton died by his own hand. He cut his throat and bled to death as does a hog when stuck. Thus he died in a proper manner.

Well were they who knew the facts of his suicide paid to keep the secret. They let soiled and clean linen absorb the blood that ran from his throat cut. The rags were carried away from the house. His throat was bound up and when his body was prepared for burial, the throat was muffled to the chin. Cloths were wrapped tight about it to help keep the secret. No such burial was given him as is given to honest public servants. No throngs walked about his remains lying in state.

A hog he lived. As a hog he died, except that hogs do not cut their own throats nor have their blood by spirit hands thrown up in their faces as went the spatters up into his face in a way the attendants at his death could not understand.—*Pomeroy's U. S. Democrat.*

A BUCKING BRONCHO.—Bill Parker a well known mining man of Colorado, tells a story about a horse which he says is true. Several years ago he bought a buckskin broncho in the Ute agency from an Indian for a quart of whiskey and shipped it to Leadville and one day thought he would take a ride. He put a saddle on the brute's back and clinched the animal up in a manner that meek-eyed bronchos are cinched, and jumped astride. Bill says he felt himself rising in the air, the broncho sticking to him, when he felt a shock and remembered no more until he was fished out of the Arkansas river the animal had run away and thrown him over an embankment thirty feet high.

A week or so afterward one of Bill's friends wanted to go prospecting, and Mr. Parker very generously placed the broncho at his disposal. The result was that the man and horse were picked up at the foot of a sixty foot precipice—the man with a broken leg, the horse tightly wedged in between two rocks, but little hurt. A number of ambitous miners then attempted to conquer the vicious brute, but no one ever succeeded in staying on his back. Finally some of the men in camp became disgusted. They secured the bucking broncho, put a saddle on him, and lashed a log of wood on his back. The last seen of him he was crossing the range attempting to get rid of the log by rubbing it against the sky. A week afterward the heroic bucker was found dead, at the foot of a precipice three hundred feet high. He was rid of the log, however, nor could it be found, and Bill says there was a look of perfect resignation on the animal's face, as if it had died contented. —*Denver Tribune.*

The Collector of the Port of New-York receives $12,000 a year, and O'Rourke of the New-York baseball team only gets $6,000. Here we have proof of the existance of a shameful prejudice against the exponents of the great American game.—*Utica Observer.*

Judge Atkins has refused to grant a new trial to Cluverius. His only hope is in an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Prince Frederick Charles.

BY ARCHIBE FORBES.

Were I called on to define Prince Frederick Charles in two words I should style him a disciplined thunderbolt. The first time I ever saw Prince Frederick Charles was on the afternoon of Mars la Tour. About noon on that bloody day Bazaine out there in front of the auberge of Gravelotte had bidden adieu to his master, the Emperor, and had ridden forward to the great plain on whose face lie the villages of Flavigny, Vionville, Mars la Tour and Rezonville, to find that the Prussians were standing athwart the plateau blocking the outward march of his army toward Verdun; that, indeed, hours before Alvensleben had bidden Reinhaben commence the offensive with his Brandenburge horsemen. For five hours a desperate battle had been raging furiously. Alvensleben had been indeed true to his duty. With his single army corpse during those dreadful hours of fighting and slaughter he had been barring the progress of the whole French army. Five and twenty thousand Germans, out there mostly on the bare plain, had given pause to a hundred thousand Frenchmen. But at what a cost! Alvensleben's two divisions, Stulpnagel's and Buddenbrock's had lost one third of their strength. The infantry had been so pressed that he had been forced to adopt the expedient of hurling cavalry at the muzzles of the chassepot. From Bredow's gallant horsemen he had not asked too much. They had achieved their mission; they had pierced line after line of French infantry, and had sabred the gunners of the batteries behind; but they had ridden back into their position short by one half of the strength with which they had commenced their heroic charge. The village of Flavigny was a shambles, its gutters running blood. The plain around it was strewn thick with dead and wounded. Well might Alvensleben, with anxious eyes, scan the verge of the plateau for reinforcements, for he was engaged up to the hilt—not a man stood in reserve. He was holding on grimly, but it was with the grip almost of despair.

At the head of the ravine up which the road winds from Gorze down in the valley on to Flavigny up there on the plateau, I lay among the brushwood watching the lurid scene. Suddenly behind me on the steep ascent of the road I heard the clatter of many troops. A calvacade was approaching at a hand gallop. Out to the front alone rode a square-shouldered chief in a red tunic, sitting his big bay with a firm, easy seat. His strong lined face was intent, yet very calm; he spoke over his shoulder to the man riding on his back. It was Prince Frederick Charles, at the head of his staff, who had ridden up from Point-a-Mousson, following his own maxim of moving direct upon the cannon thunder. Out on to the bare plateau he rode, among the whistling bullets and bursting shells, as if by instinct galloped straight for the knoll behind Flavingy, where Alvensleben stood in the fire surrounded by what remained of his staff. It was strange, but, as if by the advent of this one man, the face of the battle magically changed. Broken troops fell into order and began to push forward. The batteries massed and concentrated their fire on points where it told. Reinforcements he had ordered as he had ridden forward came hurrying on to the plateau and joined in the fight, cheering as they deployed and opened fire. Le Bœuf had been pressing down from the northward, and threatening Avensleben's flank: but now Kraatz Koschlau's battalions were available to comfort him, and when they had too severely punished to maintain their position a headlong cavalry charge crumpled up the head of Le Bœuf's attack. The sun went down on a field retained for the Germans by the cool, skilful generalship of Prince Frederick Charles. In the twilight he swept his front clear by the charge of a cavalry division in line, and then the wearied soldiers were able to take up their bivouacs.

I saw the Prince that night ride into Gorze, where his quarters were for the night. The little place was a pandemonium. Only in the centre of the narrow street was there a clear thoroughfare. Along the house fronts were ranged a double row of wounded men, lying there on the rugged pavement. The blaze of torches, as the surgeons and the krankentrager moved about, shed a lurid light on the singular yet awful picturesqueness. As the Prince rode along the poor wounded fellows recognized their chief, and a feeble cheer ran along the lines of the maimed. The stern soldier was moved. To right and to left he threw his kindly commiseration and encouragement. He told his "kinder" that the day had been won by the Prussian arms, and bade them be of good cheer for they had done their duty as good soldiers of the Fatherland.—*London Daily News.*

A COMET THAT IS A COMET.—"You may look out for a brilliant comet in the southwestern heavens early in August or the latter part of July," said Professor John M. Kleint Kentucky's astronomer. "Upon what theory do you base such a prediction?" I asked. "Well, the fact of the matter is that I have noticed for several nights the unmistakeable path or orbit of the comet. Look! Do you see that great streak in the heavens resembling somewhat the milky way? It is the path or orbit of a great comet and that great streak of light is the gaseous matter that follows in the wake of a comet. It is impossible to see it at present, as it travels in the orbit of the sun, whose brilliant light during the day prevents the human eye from gazing at it. The reflection by the latter part of July or August will, however, bring it above the horizon during the early evening hours, when it will be plainly visible and when it will be of the first magnitude." As Professor Klein has heretofore predicted and discovered comets with unfailing accuracy, the fulfilmentof this prediction will be looked forward to with interest by the scientific world generally.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

A child that is always dressed in such fine clothes that it cannot make "mud pies" or play in the sand is a poor thing to be pittied, and the probabilities are that it will never amount to much, either as a man or a woman.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A successful architect may not be an honorable man, but he certainly has good designs.

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castinge, consisting of

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Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

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No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

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SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

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by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No Payment Asked Until Satisfaction Is Given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

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JAS. D. McNEILL.
June 11, 1885. 122-3m

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RALEIGH REGISTER,
RALEIGH, N. C.
May 28, 1885. 120-tf

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This institution combines the comforts of a home with first class educational advantages. Location healthful. Fare good. Faculty competent and faithful. Instruction thorough. Charges Moderate. For catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.
June 25. 124-2mpd

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIfied as administrator upon the estate of John Small, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of May, 1886.

Z. B. NEWTON, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-6t

For A Business Education Attend the
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Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $60. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. Fall Session begins Sept. 8th. For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

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I OFFER MY DWELLING ON GILLESPIE Street, with four rooms, with dining-room and kitchen attached. A pump of excellent water on the back piazz; a good garden-spot, stables, &c. Possession given at once.

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May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

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Orders filled in rotation.

Respectfully,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 30, 1885. 116-tf

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ON MONDAY, JULY 13TH, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, I will offer for sale Ten Shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock. Terms Cash.

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Executor of A. P. Hurt.
June 25, 1885. 124-3t

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Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

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ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Glose and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

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We are also prepared to furnish

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in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

NOTICE.

I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having frames, refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a nominal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address

J. S. EVANS & CO.,
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April 16, 1885. 114 3m

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.

CHAS. HAIGH,
Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

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Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

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Transformed to
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This invaluable preparation is truly a triumph of scientific skill, and no more inestimable benefit was ever bestowed on the mothers of the world.

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From the nature of the case it will of course be understood that we cannot publish certificates concerning this REMEDY without wounding the delicacy of the writers. Yet we have hundreds of such testimonials on file, and no mother who has once used it will ever again be without it in her time of trouble.

A prominent physician lately remarked to the proprietor, that if it were admissible to make public the letters we receive, the "Mothers' Friend would outsell anything on the market."

I most earnestly entreat every female expecting to be confined, to use Mother's Relief. Coupled with this entreaty, I will add that during a long obstetrical practice (forty years), I have never known it to fail to produce a safe and quick delivery.

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May 7, 1885. 117-tf

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CHEAP DRY GOODS,

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BOOTS,
SHOES,
OR ANYTHING,

Call at SCHLOSSBERG'S,

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FOR SALE.

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Terms, one-third cash, and notes with approved security for balance to be paid in two equal installments in three and six months, and title reserved.

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July 2, 1885. 125-4t

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Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

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THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

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